

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



ENC10/12, ENC12/14, ENC14/16, ENC16/18

Revision: 7/11



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ENC10/12, ENC12/14, ENC14/16, ENC16/18

1. General Description

Environmental enclosures protect our dataloggers and peripherals from water and most pollutants. Our standard enclosures include the ENC10/12, ENC12/14, ENC14/16, and ENC16/18. For cable entry, Campbell Scientific offers a choice of one 1.5" diameter conduit, two horizontally-arranged 1.5" diameter conduits, two vertically-arranged 1.5" conduits (ENC16/18 only), or individual compression fittings. Multiple cables can use the conduit(s) whereas each cable uses a separate compression fitting. The individual compression fittings provide a more water-tight seal.

Campbell Scientific enclosures are manufactured with non-corrosive polyester and reinforced with fiberglass. These white UV-stabilized enclosures reflect solar radiation reducing temperature gradients inside the enclosure without requiring a separate radiation shield. A door gasket, external grounding lug, stainless steel hinge, and lockable hasp are included. Our enclosures were rated NEMA 6P before being modified to include conduit(s) or compression fittings.

Dataloggers, peripherals, and brackets are mounted to an internal plate punched with a grid of one-inch-on-center holes. An internal backplate is included with each ENC10/12, ENC12/14, and ENC14/16 enclosure. Two internal mounting plate options are offered for the ENC16/18. The -SB option provides a backplate similar to the one included with the other enclosures. The -EB option provides both a backplate and a sideplate.

1.1 Specifications

Conduit Size
(options "-SC", "-DC", "-VC"): 1.5" diameter

ENC10/12

Internal Dimensions: 10" x 12" x 4.5"
Weight: 9 lbs.
Entry Seals (option "-ES"):
(1) Medium—accepts 0.231" to 0.394" cables
(2) Small—accepts 0.118" to 0.275" cables

ENC12/14

Internal Dimensions: 12" x 14" x 5.5"
Weight: 11.2 lbs.
Entry Seals (option "-ES"):
(2) Medium—accepts 0.231" to 0.394" cables
(4) Small—accepts 0.118" to 0.275" cables

ENC14/16

Internal Dimensions: 14" x 16" x 5.5"
Entry Seals (option "-ES"):
(2) Large—accepts 0.236" to 0.512" cables
(2) Medium—accepts 0.231" to 0.394" cables
(3) Small—accepts 0.118" to 0.275" cables

ENC16/18	
Internal Dimensions:	16" x 18" x 9"
Weight:	17 lbs.
Entry Seals (option "-ES"):	(2) Large—accepts 0.236" to 0.512" cables (2) Medium—accepts 0.231" to 0.394" cables (2) Small—accepts 0.118" to 0.275" cables

1.2 Prewired Enclosures

Besides our standard enclosures, Campbell Scientific offers prewired enclosures that combine flexibility with ease of use. Customers have the flexibility to choose their system components, but installation is easy because sensors are simply attached to prewired connectors on the outside of the enclosure.

A lot of the information provided in this manual pertains to the prewired enclosures. Prewired enclosures are shipped with the same enclosure supply kit (Section 2) and use the same brackets for mounting to a tripod or tower (Section 4). The maintenance information (Sections 5 and 6) is also applicable to our prewired enclosures.

2. Enclosure Supply Kit

Each of our enclosures is shipped with a sealed plastic bag containing an Enclosure Supply Kit. This kit provides the materials used to seal and desiccate the enclosures. Please note that some of the items should be saved for future use. The contents of the enclosure supply kit are the following.

<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Part #</u>	<u>Description</u>
8	505	#6 x 32 x .375" screws
8	6044	grommets
4	2376	3 cm cable tie tabs
6	2207	4" cable ties
6	4005	8" cable ties
1	6571	humidity indicator card
2	6596	4 oz container of sealing putty
4	4905	4-unit desiccant packs
1	6290	Phillips screwdriver
1	25745	PVC coupling

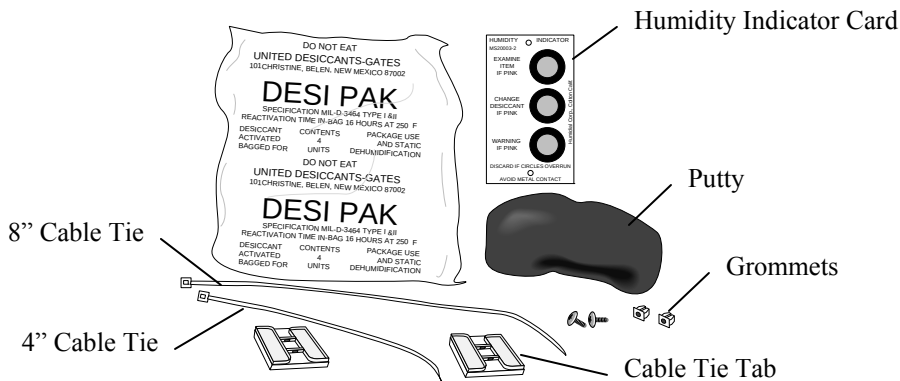


FIGURE 2-1. Components of the enclosure supply kit; screwdriver and PVC coupling not shown.

3. Mounting Equipment Inside the Enclosure

3.1 Enclosures with One or Two 1.5" Conduits

1. If installing the optional Door Switch Indicator, follow the procedure described in Appendix A.
2. If installing the 25458 DIN-Rail Terminal Kit, follow the procedure described in Appendix B. The 25458 kit facilitates wiring when many wires need to be connected to one terminal.
3. Use the #6 screws and plastic grommets (Figure 3-1A) to mount additional peripherals to the enclosure backplate (Figure 3-1B). Dataloggers, power supplies, and most peripherals are usually attached to the backplate prior to shipment from the factory or are supplied with additional screws and grommets.

To insert the grommet, push the points of the flanges into the center of any square hole. To remove a grommet without damage, remove the enclosure backplate and use pliers to pinch the grommet flanges together.

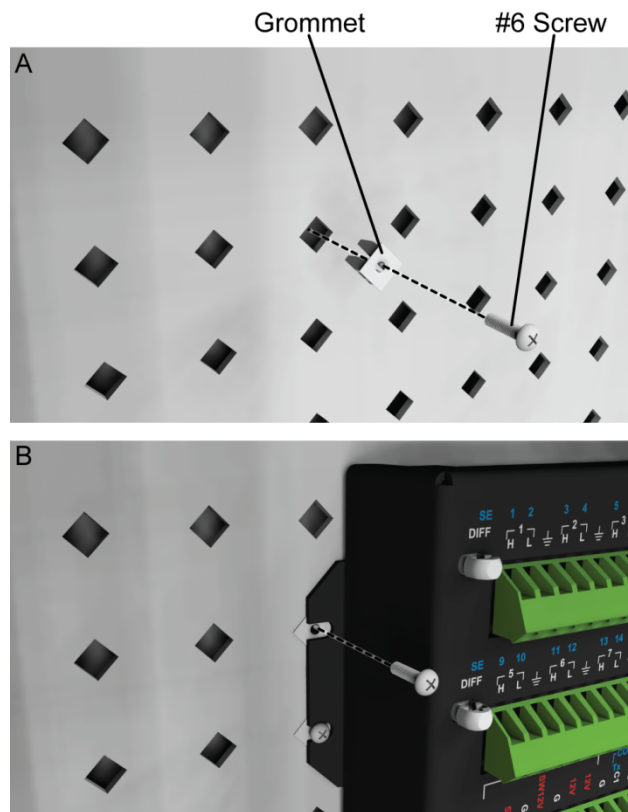


FIGURE 3-1. Securing Components to the Enclosure Backplate

NOTE

Remember to allow space for cables and cable connectors.

4. If desired, insert the 25745 PVC coupling to reduce the conduit's diameter to 0.5". Route the sensor leads through the enclosure conduit to the datalogger and peripheral terminal strips.
5. Connect sensors and peripherals to the datalogger as described in the sensor and peripheral manuals.
6. Secure sensor and peripheral leads to the side of the enclosure using 8" cable ties and cable tie tabs (see Figure 3-2).

NOTE

The adhesive of the cable tie tab may not stick during extremely cold temperatures or extremely high humidity. In these situations, fasten the cable tie tab to the backplate using a #6 screw and grommet or run the cable tie through two of the enclosure backplate holes.

7. Strain relief the sensor leads to the datalogger's strain relief flanges with the 4" cable ties.
8. Place two of the desiccant packs from the Enclosure Supply Kit inside of the enclosure. Reseal the other two inside the plastic bag to use later (see Section 5).
9. Remove the backing from the humidity indicator card and attach the card to the right side of the enclosure.
10. Place a roll of putty around the sensor leads where they enter the enclosure.
11. Press the putty around the leads and into the conduit to form a tight seal.

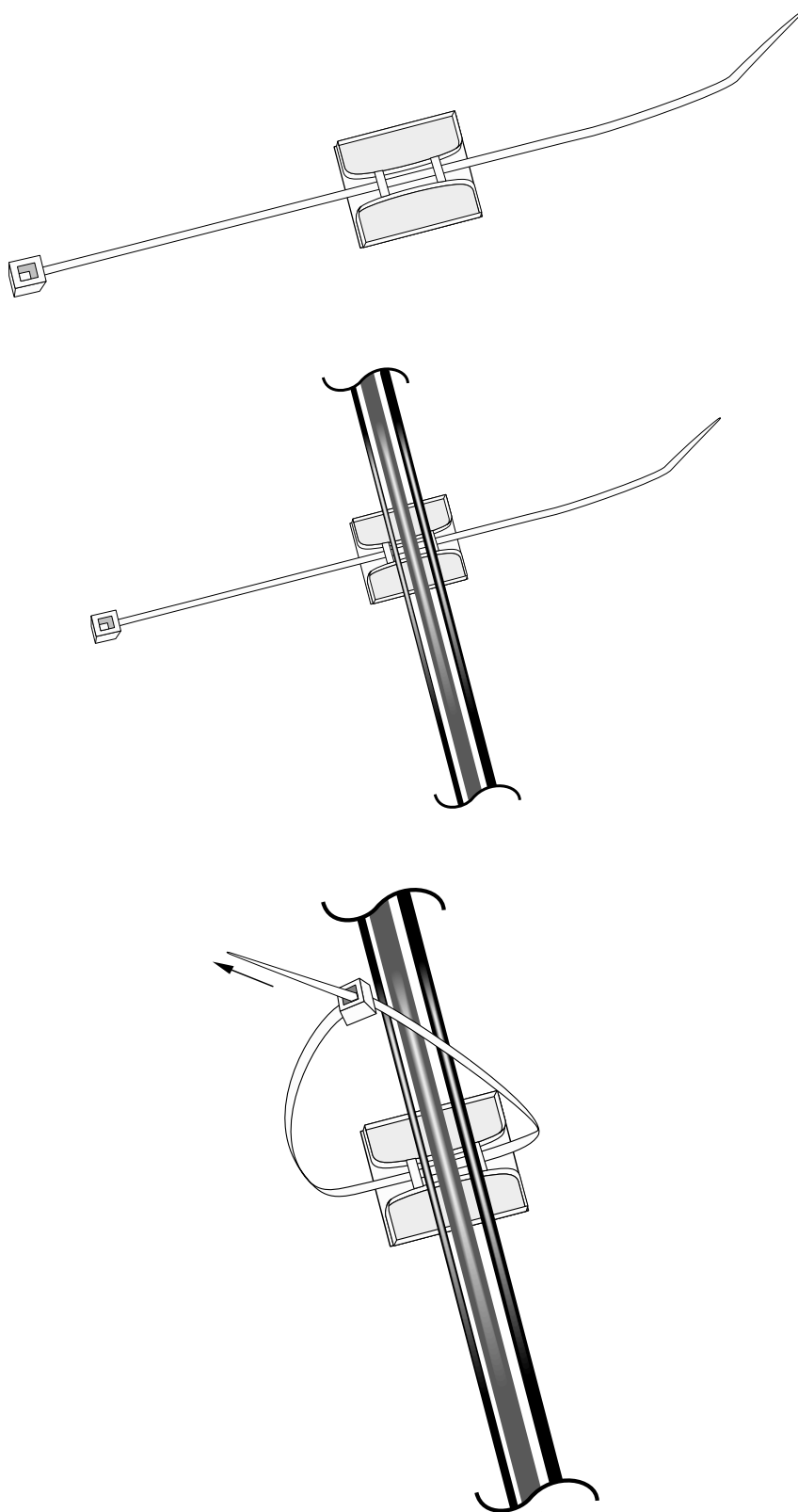


FIGURE 3-2. Securing Cables to the Cable Tie Tabs

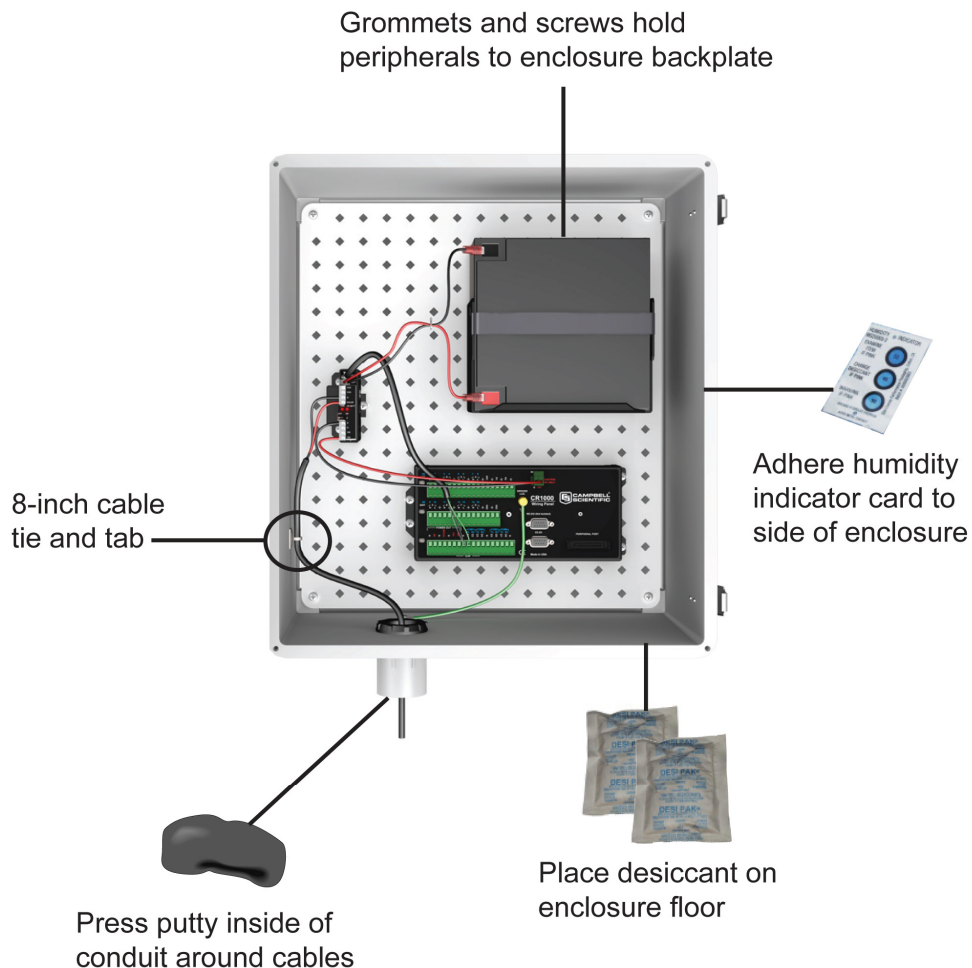


FIGURE 3-3. An ENC12/14 with one 1.5" conduit houses a CR1000 datalogger and BP24 power supply. Door not shown.

3.2 Enclosures with Individual Compression Fittings

1. If installing the optional Door Switch Indicator, follow the procedure described in Appendix A.
2. Use the #6 screws and plastic grommets (Figure 3-1A) to mount additional peripherals to the enclosure backplate (Figure 3-1B). Dataloggers, power supplies, and most peripherals are usually attached to the backplate prior to shipment from the factory or are supplied with additional screws and grommets.

To insert the grommet, push the points of the flanges into the center of any square hole. To remove a grommet without damage, remove the enclosure backplate and use pliers to pinch the grommet flanges together.

NOTE

Remember to allow space for cables and cable connectors.

3. Route each sensor and peripheral lead through a unique compression fitting (see Figure 3-4).
4. Connect sensors and peripherals to the datalogger as described in the sensor and peripheral manuals.
5. Secure sensor and peripheral leads to the side of the enclosure using 8" cable ties and cable tie tabs (see Figure 3-2).

NOTE

The adhesive of the cable tie tab may not stick during extremely cold temperatures or extremely high humidity. In these situations, fasten the cable tie tab to the backplate using a #6 screw and grommet or run the cable tie through two of the enclosure backplate holes.

6. Strain relief the sensor leads to the datalogger's strain relief flanges with the 4" cable ties.
7. Place two of the desiccant packs from the Enclosure Supply Kit inside of the enclosure. Reseal the other two inside the plastic bag to use later (see Section 5).
8. Remove the backing from the humidity indicator card and attach the card to the right side of the enclosure.
9. Rotate each compression fitting so that the fitting clamps tightly against the sensor cable to provide a water-tight seal (see Figure 3-4).

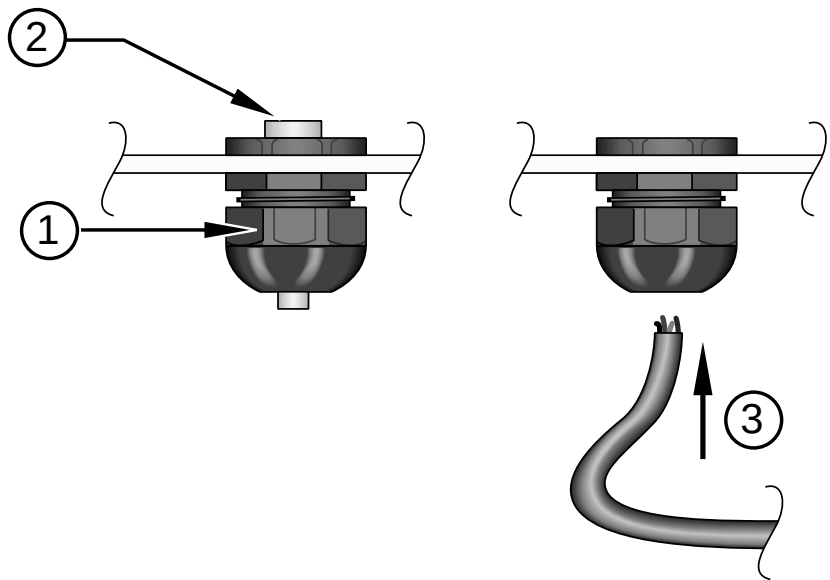


FIGURE 3-4. Cable Inserted into Compression Fitting

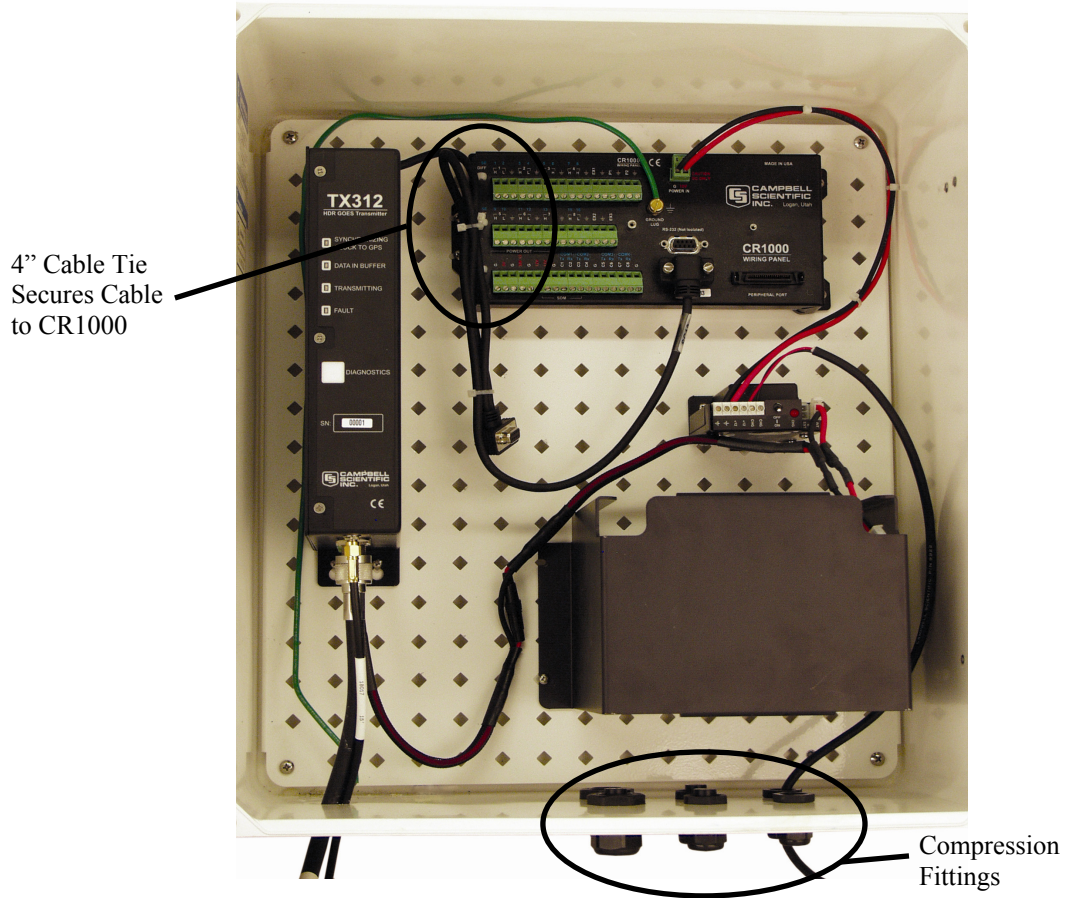


FIGURE 3-5. This ENC16/18 enclosure with the “-ES” option houses the equipment commonly used in a GOES satellite system.

4. Attachment to an Instrument Mount

4.1 Tripod Mast

The “-MM” mount option is intended for mounting our enclosures to the mast of any of our tripods. An enclosure ordered with this option will be shipped with a three-piece bracket mounted to the top of the enclosure and an identical three-piece bracket mounted to the bottom of the enclosure (see Figures 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3).

Attach the enclosure to the mast as follows:

1. Position the enclosure on the north side of the mast.
2. Place the enclosure at the desired height. Please note that the recommended lead lengths for our sensors assume the bottom of the enclosure is mounted 3 ft from the ground.
3. Use the furnished 2” u-bolts to secure the enclosure to the tripod mast.
4. Route the 14 AWG wire from the brass tripod grounding clamp to the enclosure grounding lug. Strip one inch of insulation from each end of the wire and insert the end of the wire into the grounding lugs and tighten.

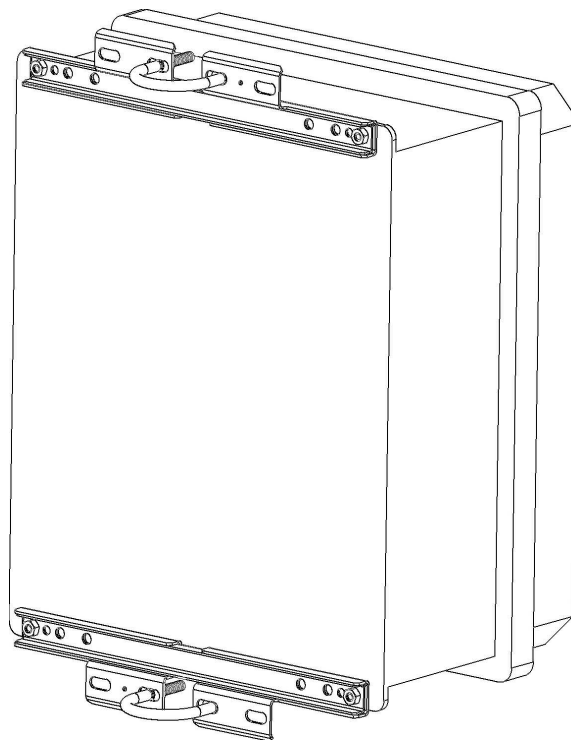


FIGURE 4-1. An enclosure with the “-MM” mounting option attaches to a tripod mast via u-bolts.

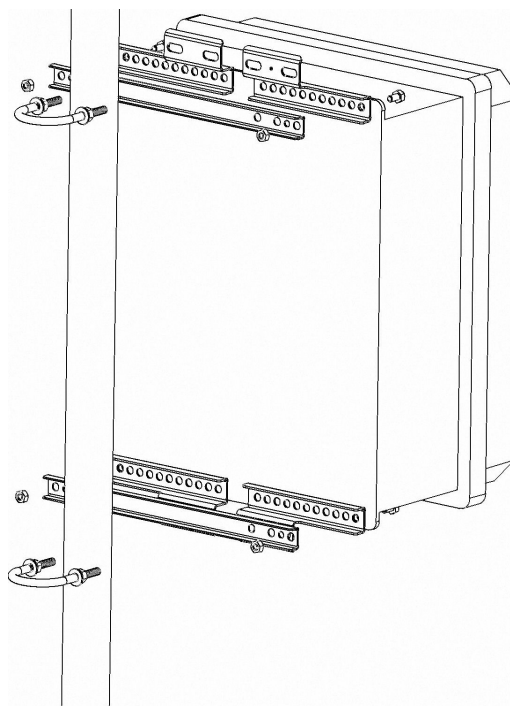


FIGURE 4-2. This exploded view shows the components of a “-MM” bracket.

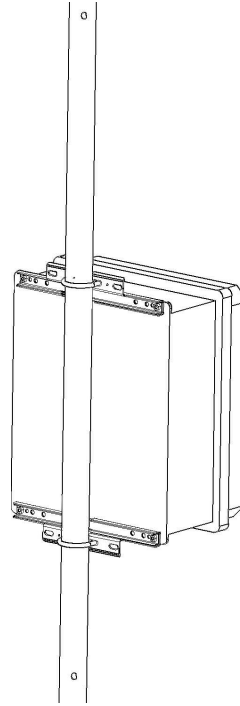


FIGURE 4-3. An enclosure attached to a tripod mast.

4.2 UT10 10 ft Tower

The “-TM” option is used to attach our enclosures to a UT10 tower. An enclosure ordered with the “-TM” option will be shipped with a three-piece bracket mounted to the top of the enclosure and an identical three-piece bracket mounted to the bottom of the enclosure. This mounting bracket option uses the same three-piece brackets as the “-MM” option, except the pieces are rearranged so that the flanges are on the side of the bracket instead of in the middle. The distance between the centers of each flange needs to be 10.25” (see Figures 4-4, 4-5, and 4-6).

Attach the enclosure to the UT10’s tower legs as follows:

1. Position the enclosure on the north side of the tower.
2. Place the enclosure at the desired height. Please note that the recommended lead lengths for our sensors assume the bottom of the enclosure is mounted 3 ft from the ground.
3. Use the furnished 1.5” u-bolts to secure the enclosure to the tower legs.
4. Route the 14 AWG wire from the brass tower grounding clamp to the enclosure grounding lug. Strip one inch of insulation from each end of the wire and insert the end of the wire into the grounding lugs and tighten

4.3 UT20 or UT30 Tower

The “-TM” option is used to attach our enclosures to a UT20 or UT30 tower. An enclosure ordered with the “-TM” option will be shipped with a three-piece bracket mounted to the top of the enclosure and an identical three-piece bracket mounted to the bottom of the enclosure. This mounting bracket option uses the

same three-piece brackets as the "-MM" option, except the pieces are rearranged so that the flanges are on the side of the bracket instead of in the middle. The distance between the centers of each flange needs to be 17" (see Figures 4-4, 4-5, and 4-6).

NOTE

Enclosures with the "-TM" option are shipped configured for the UT10 tower. Steps 1 through 3 of the following procedure are for configuring the bracket for attachment to a UT20 or UT30 tower.

Attach the enclosure to a UT20 or UT30 tower as follows:

1. Remove the bolts and nuts connecting the bracket to the enclosure.
2. Slide out the flange sections so that the distance between the centers of each flange is 17" (see Figure 4-4).
3. Reattach the bracket to the enclosure using the original bolts and nuts.
4. Position the enclosure on the north side of the mast.
5. Place the enclosure at the desired height. Please note that the recommended lead lengths for our sensors assume the bottom of the enclosure is 3 ft from the ground.
6. Use the furnished 1.5" u-bolts to secure the enclosure to the tower legs.
7. Route the 14 AWG wire from the brass tower grounding clamp to the enclosure grounding lug. Strip one inch of insulation from each end of the wire and insert the end of the wire into the grounding lugs and tighten.

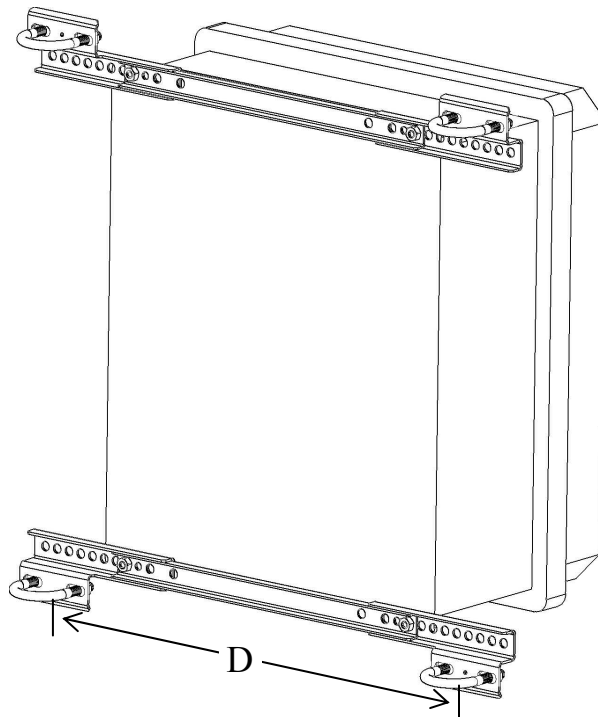


FIGURE 4-4. Enclosure brackets configured for a tower mount.

The default configuration is for attaching to a UT10 tower (i.e., $D = 10.25''$). To attach to a UT20 or UT30 tower, move the flange sections of the bracket so that $D = 17''$.

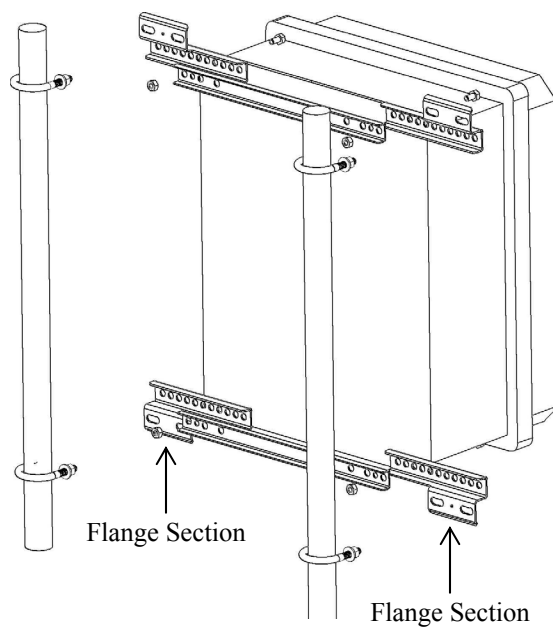


FIGURE 4-5. This exploded view shows the components of a "-TM" bracket option.

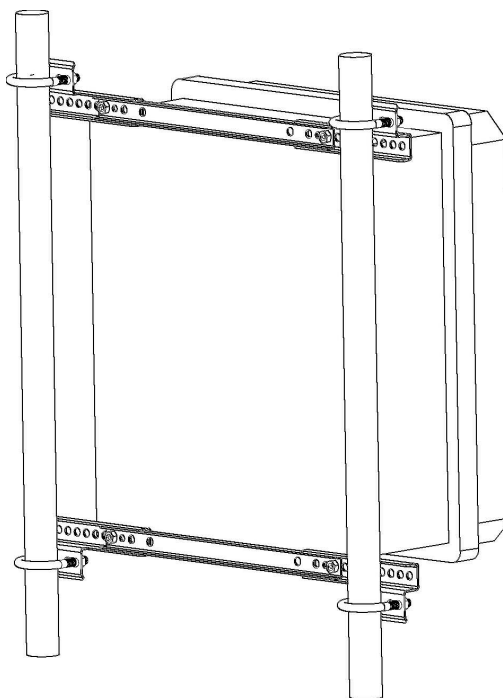


FIGURE 4-6. An enclosure attached to two tower legs.

4.4 Tripod Leg Base

The “-LM” mount option is intended for attaching an enclosure to the leg base of a CM106, CM106K, CM110, CM115, or CM120 tripod.

NOTE The ENC16/18 can be mounted to the leg base of a CM106 or CM106K only.

An enclosure ordered with this option will be shipped with a bracket attached to each side of the enclosure and a u-bolt bracket. A 19124 bracket must also be attached to some tripods (see Figure 4-7).

NOTE For tripods requiring 19124 bracket, the bracket may not be pre-installed on the tripod at the factory. In this situation, the 19124 bracket and mounting hardware will be shipped with the tripod and will need to be installed as shown in Figure 4-7.

The CM106 and CM106K tripods have flanges built into the body of the tripod and do not require the 19124 bracket.

Attach the enclosure to the leg base as follows:

1. Slide the keyhole notches in the upper and lower corners of the -LM bracket over the two extended Phillips head screws located on the tripod. The CM106 and CM106K have hooks extending from the tripod body in place of the Phillips screws.
2. Place the flange of the tripod's bracket into a notch in one of the enclosure's brackets (see Figures 4-7, 4-8, and 4-10).
3. Attach the u-bolt bracket on the other enclosure bracket (see Figure 4-9).
4. Use the furnished 2.5" u-bolt to secure the enclosure bracket to a tripod leg (see Figures 4-9 and 4-10). The CM106K requires a user-supplied 5/16-18 x 1.5000" u-bolt due to the tripod's smaller leg size.
5. Route the 14 AWG wire from the brass tripod grounding clamp to the enclosure grounding lug. Strip one inch of insulation from each end of the wire and insert the end of the wire into the grounding lugs and tighten.

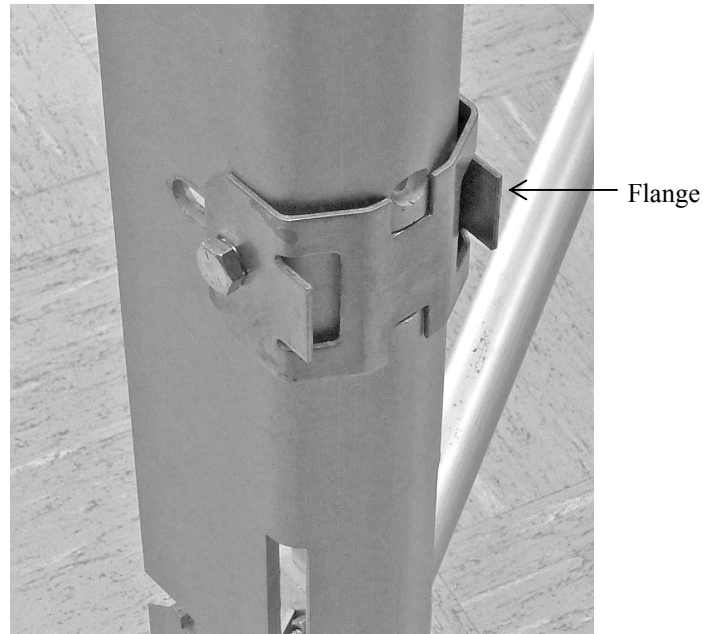


FIGURE 4-7. The 19124 bracket attached to a CM110 tripod.

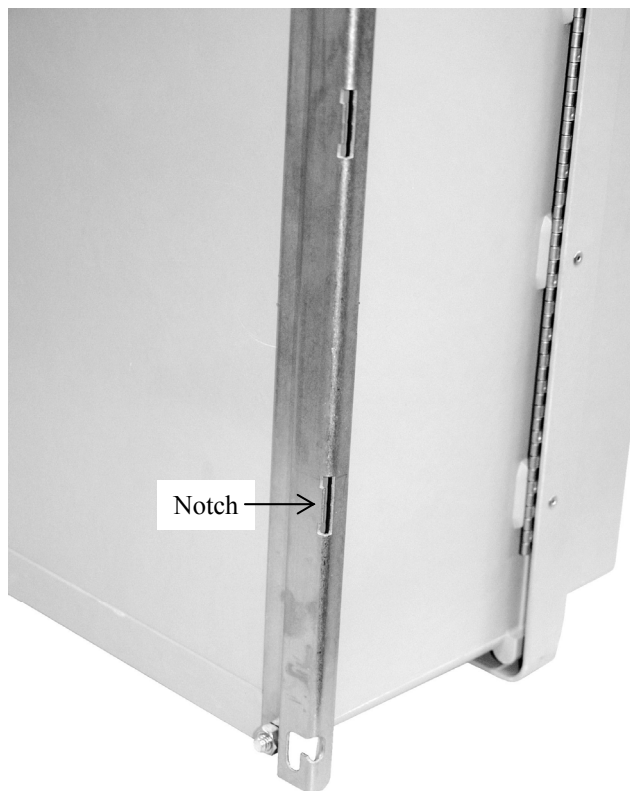


FIGURE 4-8. An ENC14/16 enclosure with a “-LM” Bracket.

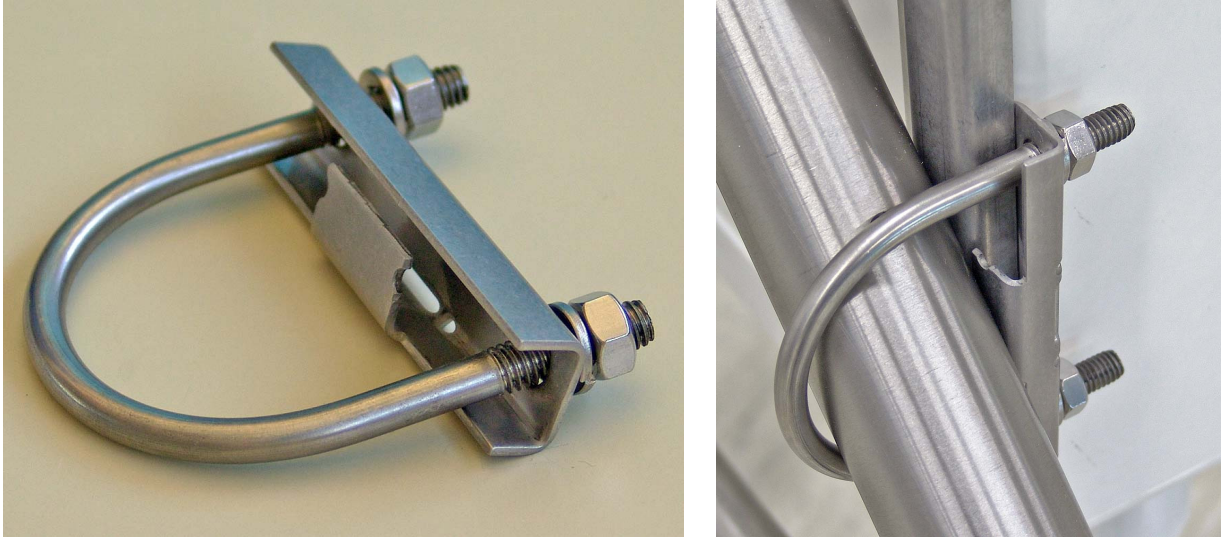


FIGURE 4-9. The u-bolt bracket.



FIGURE 4-10. An enclosure attached to the leg base of a CM110 tripod.

4.4.1 Mounting More Than One Enclosure on a Tripod Leg (CM110, CM115, CM120)

It is possible to mount two enclosures back-to-back on the CM110, CM115, and CM120 tripods. If the enclosures are different sizes, mount the smaller enclosure first, followed by the larger enclosure. If the enclosures are the same size, use two 5/16-18 x 3.50" bolts in place of u-bolts to anchor the two enclosures together.

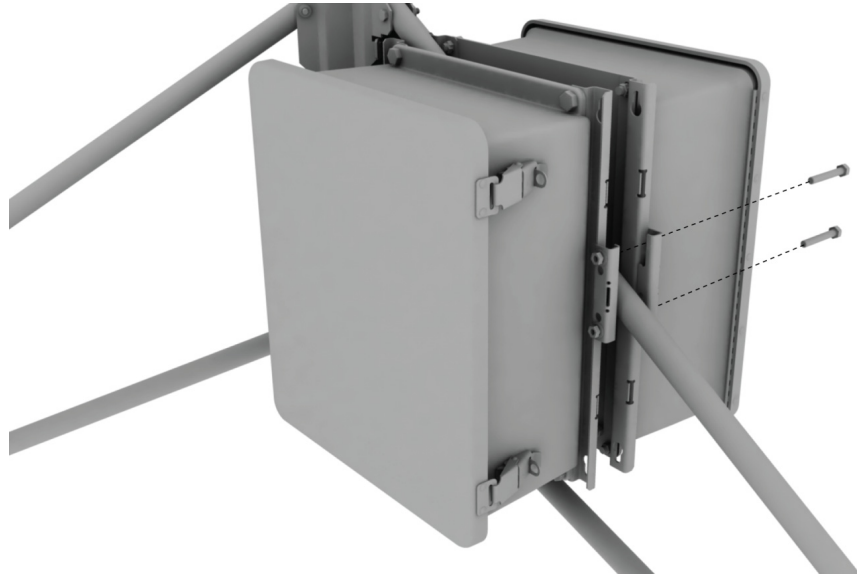


FIGURE 4-11. Mounting Two Enclosures on a Single Tripod Leg

4.5 Pole Mount

The “-PM” mount option is intended for mounting our enclosures to a vertical pole. An enclosure ordered with this option will be shipped with the brackets, metal bands, and mounting hardware needed to secure the enclosure. The metal bands are routed through the brackets, and then around a vertical pole. They are then anchored in place using screw clamps.

Attach the enclosure to a vertical tube as follows:

1. Position a bracket at the top of the enclosure as shown in Figure 4-12. Secure it with a bolt, washer, and locknut at each end. Attach the lower bracket in the same manner, rotating the bracket so it extends below the enclosure.

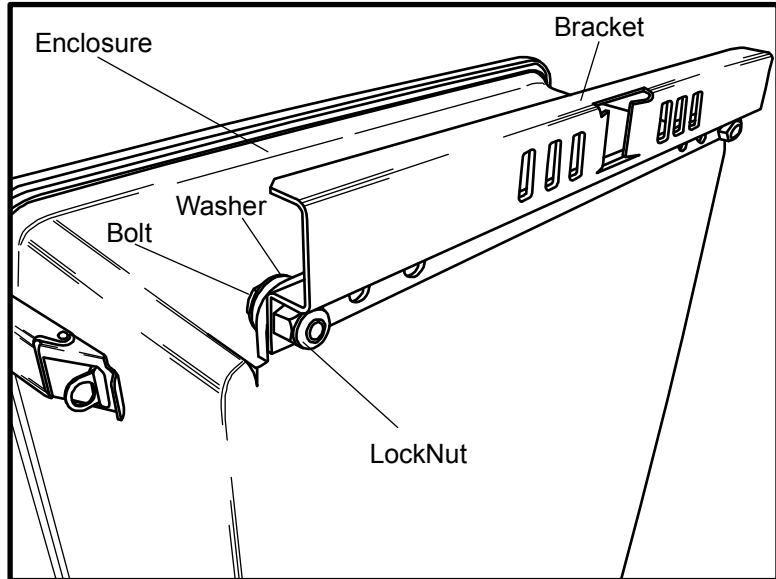


FIGURE 4-12. Attaching the Pole Mount Bracket

2. Feed a metal band through the openings in each bracket as shown in Figure 4-13. Use the closest set of holes for smaller poles and the farthest set of holes for larger poles.

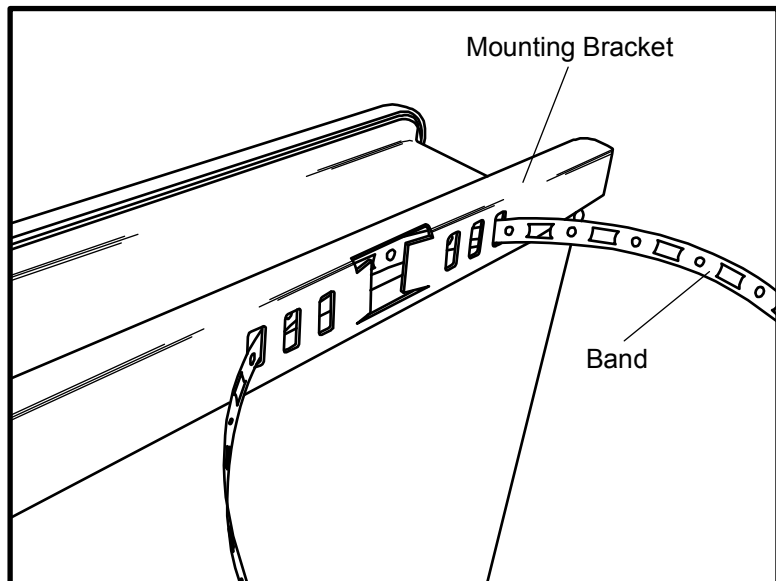


FIGURE 4-13. Inserting the Metal Band

3. Position the enclosure on the north side of the tower.
4. Place the enclosure at the desired height. Please note that the recommended lead lengths for our sensors assume the bottom of the enclosure is mounted 3 ft. from the ground.

5. Insert the tab on the end of the Screw Threads (Figure 4-14) into the hole at one end of the upper strap.

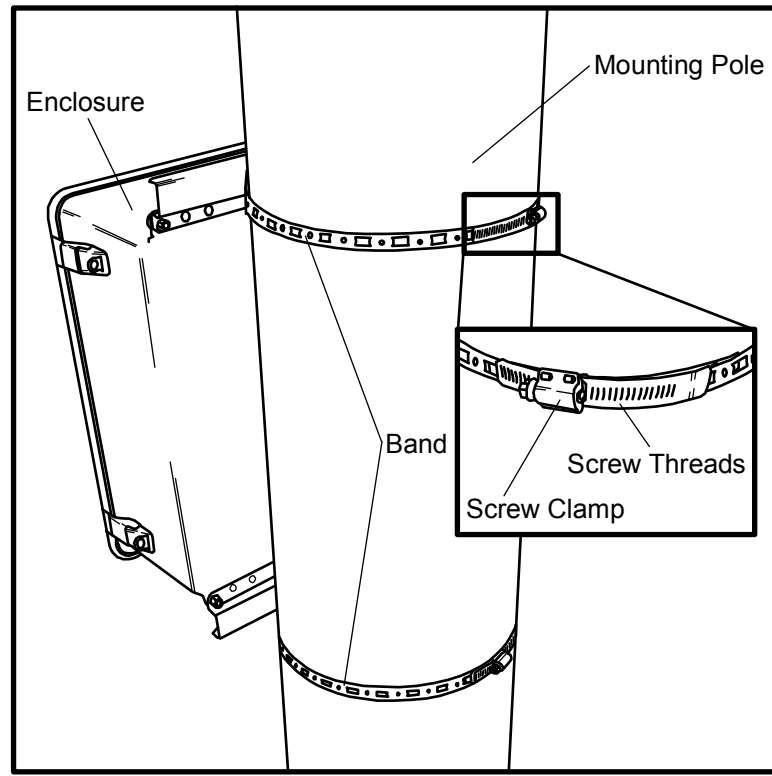


FIGURE 4-14. Securing the Enclosure to a Pole

6. Pull the strap tight around the pole to determine which hole to insert the Screw Clamp at the other end of the strap. Insert the clamp into this hole.
7. Use metal shears to remove any excess strap, leaving a small amount for adjustments.
8. Insert the Screw Threads into the Screw Clamp and tighten, using a flathead screwdriver or nut driver.
9. Repeat steps 4–7 for the lower strap.
10. Ensure the enclosure is properly grounded through the use of a ground rod or similar device.

5. When to Replace Desiccant

The humidity indicator card or optional CS210 Humidity Sensor indicate when the desiccant needs to be replaced.

CAUTION

Campbell Scientific strongly suggests replacing desiccant instead of reactivating old desiccant. Improper reactivation can cause the desiccant packets to explode. If you are determined to reactivate old desiccant packets, follow one of the procedures provided in Appendix C.

5.1 Humidity Indicator Card

The humidity indicator card has three colored circles that indicate the percentage of humidity. Desiccant packets inside the enclosure should be replaced with fresh packets when the upper dot on the indicator begins to turn pink. The indicator card does not need to be replaced unless the colored circles overrun.

5.2 Optional CS210 Humidity Sensor

The CS210 Enclosure Humidity Sensor contains an Elan HM2000 series precision bulkpolymer relative humidity sensor to measure relative humidity inside an enclosure. When the measurements exceed 35% relative humidity, replace the desiccant packets. Refer to the CS210 manual for sensor specifications, installation procedures, and programming information.

6. Resistance to Weathering

Our enclosures are coated to protect them from UV rays and other weathering. However, the outer surface of enclosures exposed to extreme weather (rain, wind, and/or UV rays) may erode so that glass fibers become apparent. The depth of the erosion is superficial and only affects the aesthetic appeal (i.e., does not reduce the effectiveness in protecting equipment).

Customers who are worried about weathering can periodically rub the enclosure with petroleum jelly or a Canuba-based car wax. The appearance of an enclosure that has already been eroded can be sprayed with clear acrylic paint or coated with primer and white paint. Follow the procedure provided in either Section 6.1 or Section 6.2 to ensure proper bonding.

6.1 Clear Acrylic Paint

1. Use a rag and possibly a solvent to clean the outside of the enclosure. Solvents that can be used include rubbing alcohol, a water solution of alkaline or caustic salts, domestic cleaning products such as Spic & Span, aromatic hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, xylene), butyl acetate, and glycol acetate.
2. If a solvent was used, carefully rinse and dry enclosure.

3. Use a fine grain sandpaper to gently sand the enclosure surface; if the surface of the enclosure is sufficiently rough, this step may be skipped.
4. Spray with clear acrylic paint.

CAUTION

Properly ventilate the area while using solvent and paint. Wear safety goggles, mask, and gloves while sanding.

6.2 Primer and White Paint

1. Use a rag and possibly a solvent to clean the outside of the enclosure. Solvents that can be used include rubbing alcohol, a water solution of alkaline or caustic salts, domestic cleaning products such as Spic & Span, aromatic hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, xylene), butyl acetate, and glycol acetate.
2. If a solvent was used, carefully rinse and dry enclosure.
3. Use a fine grain sandpaper to gently sand the enclosure surface; if the surface of the enclosure is sufficiently rough, this step may be skipped.
4. Spray with primer that is compatible with fiberglass.
5. Paint the enclosure with a white paint that is compatible with fiberglass and resistant to extreme weather. The paint must be white because the white color reflects solar radiation.

CAUTION

Properly ventilate the area while using solvent and paint. Wear safety goggles, mask, and gloves while sanding.

Appendix A. Door Switch

A.1 Installation Procedure

A.1.1 Newer ENC16/18 (see Figure A.1-1)



FIGURE A.1-1. This procedure is for ENC16/18 enclosures that do NOT have an offset near the edge of the enclosure door. Follow the procedure provided in section A.1.2 if your ENC16/18 has an offset.

1. Mark locations to drill on the upper right side of the enclosure as shown in Figure A.1-2.



FIGURE A.1-2. The proper placement of the screw holes are shown in a close-up (left photo) and distant view. Ensure that the screw holes for both brackets are aligned with each other.

2. Using a #22 (.157) drill, drill pilot hole from inside of case and final hole from the outside so that enclosure finish does not crack.
3. Attach switch to enclosure case using #6-32 screws and nuts (see Figure A.1-3).



FIGURE A.1-3. Switch installed in the enclosure case.

4. Attach actuator to door using #6-32 screws and nuts (see Figure A.1-4).



FIGURE A.1-4. Actuator installed in the enclosure door.

A.1.2 ENC14/16 and Older ENC16/18 (see Figure A.1-5)

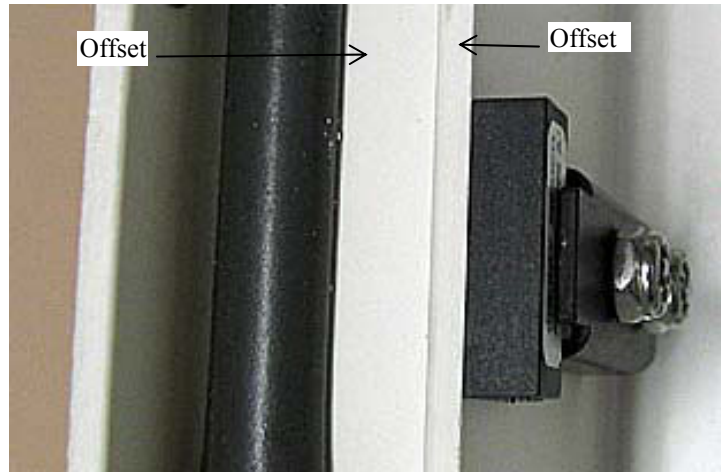


FIGURE A.1-5. Customers with ENC16/18 enclosures should use this procedure if their enclosure has an offset near the edge of the enclosure door as shown in the photograph.

1. Mark locations to drill on the upper right side of the enclosure as shown in Figure A.1-6.
2. Using a #22 (.157) drill, drill pilot hole from inside of case and final hole from outside of case so that enclosure finish does not crack.



FIGURE A.1-6. The proper placement of the screw holes are shown in a close-up (left photo) and distant view. Ensure that the screw holes for both brackets are aligned with each other.

3. Assemble the switch as shown in Figures A.1-7 and A.1-8.



FIGURE A.1-7. Place the #18431 switch on the #18176 bracket with the holes of switch located over the bracket tabs.



FIGURE A.1-8. Secure the #18431 switch with the #18177 back bracket.

4. Mount the switch to the enclosure case using two #17909 screws and two #8548 nuts (see Figure A.1-9).



FIGURE A.1-9. The switch mounts inside the enclosure case. Line up the switch so that the screws fit in the holes previously drilled.

5. As shown in Figure A.1-10, assemble the actuator and mount it in the enclosure door.



FIGURE A.1-10. The actuator mounts inside the enclosure lid. Line up the actuator so that the screws fit in the holes previously drilled.

A.1.3 ENC12/14 and ENC10/12

1. Mark locations to drill on the upper right side of the enclosure as shown in Figure A.1-11.
2. Using a #22 (.157) drill, drill pilot hole from inside of case and final hole from outside of case so that enclosure finish does not crack.



FIGURE A.1-11. The proper placement of the screw holes are shown. Ensure both brackets are aligned with each other.

3. Assemble the mounting bracket as shown in Figure A.1-12.



FIGURE A.1-12. Assemble the mounting bracket as shown.

4. Place PN 18175 actuator in bracket with holes of actuator located over bracket tabs. Slide inner bracket in the direction shown in Figure A.1-13 to secure in place.



FIGURE A.1-13. Securing the actuator

5. Attach actuator to door using two #17909 screws and two #8548 nuts (see Figure A.1-14).

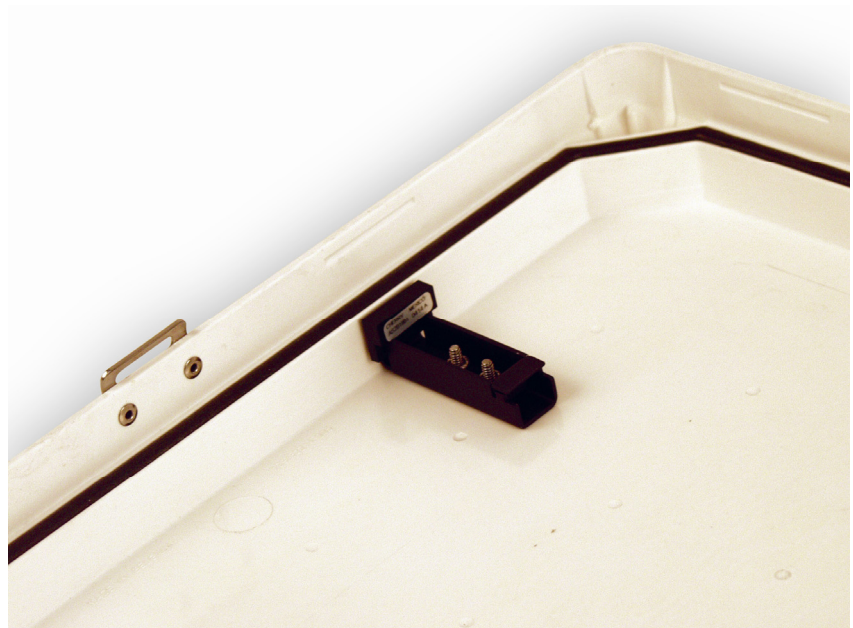


FIGURE A.1-14. The actuator attached to the enclosure door.

6. Attach PN 18431 switch to enclosure case using PN 18178 mount with two #17909 screws and two #8548 nuts (see Figure A.1-15).



FIGURE A.1-15. The switch attached to the enclosure case.

A.2 Example Programs

A.2.1 CRBasic

```
'Program name: DOOR SWITCH CR1000.CR1
'Date written: 11/7/2005
'
' Door Switch Wiring
' +5V black - power to door switch
' C1 black - signal to control port 3

'////////////////// DECLARATIONS ////////////////////
Public DOOR_open_1
Public DOOR_output

'////////////////// OUTPUT SECTION ////////////////////
DataTable(Table101,true,-1)
  OpenInterval
  DataInterval(0,5,Min,10)
  Sample(1, DOOR_output, FP2)
EndTable

DataTable(Table102,true,-1)
  OpenInterval
  DataInterval(0,5,Min,10)
  Histogram(DOOR_open_1, FP2, 0, 1,001, 1 , 0.5, 1.5)
EndTable
```

```

//////////////////////////////// PROGRAM //////////////////////////////////
BeginProg
  Scan(1,Sec, 3, 0)
  ' Configure control ports as inputs or outputs
  PortsConfig (&B11111111,&B00000000)

  ' Measure Door switch
  ' (0=low=closed, 1=high=open)
  If CheckPort(1) = true then
    DOOR_open_1 = 1
  Else
    DOOR_open_1 = 0
  EndIf

  ' Two of many possible methods to output the status of the door open switch
  ' - assumes 5 minute data:

  ' Method #1: If the door is open even one reading during the output interval,
  ' output a 1 for the Door variable
  ' If (DOOR_open_1 = 1)
  Then
    DOOR_output = 1
  EndIf
  CallTable Table101
  ' Reset door status after output interval
  If TimeInToInterval(0,5,Min) Then
    DOOR_output = 0
  EndIf

  ' Method #2: Door open status may be recorded as a fraction of the output
  ' interval (between 0 and 1) using the Histogram instruction.
  CallTable Table102

  NextScan
EndProg

```

A.2.2 Edlog

```

;{CR10X}

; File name = Door Switch CR10X.csi 7Nov2005

; Door Switch Wiring
; +5V black - power to door switch
; C1 black - signal to control port 3

*Table 1 Program
01: 1 Execution Interval (seconds)

1: Set Port(s) (P20) ; Configure control ports as inputs or outputs
1: 9999 C8..C5 = nc/nc/nc/nc
2: 9998 C4..C1 = nc/nc/nc/input

```

```

; Measure Door switch

2: If Flag/Port (P91)                                ; (0=low=closed, 1=high=open)
1: 41          Do if Port 1 is High
2: 30          Then Do

    3: Z=F x 10^n (P30)
      1: 1      F
      2: 00     n, Exponent of 10
      3: 1      Z Loc [ DOORopen1 ]

4: Else (P94)

    5: Z=F x 10^n (P30)
      1: 0      F
      2: 00     n, Exponent of 10
      3: 1      Z Loc [ DOORopen1 ]

6: End (P95)

; Two of many possible methods to output the status of the door open switch
; - assumes 5 minute data:
; Method #1: If the door is open even one reading during the output interval, output a 1
; for the Door variable
; Method #2: Door open status may be recorded as a fraction of the output interval
; (between 0 and 1) using the Histogram instruction.

; Method #1 =====

7: If (X<=>F) (P89)
1:          X Loc [ DOORopen1 ]
2: 1        =
3: 1        F
4: 30       Then Do

    8: Z=F x 10^n (P30)
      1: 1      F
      2: 00     n, Exponent of 10
      3: 2      Z Loc [ DOOR_out ]

9: End (P95)

10: If time is (P92)
1: 0        Minutes (Seconds --) into a
2: 5        Interval (same units as above)
3: 10       Set Output Flag High (Flag 0)

11: Set Active Storage Area (P80)
1: 1        Final Storage Area 1
2: 101      Array ID

12: Sample (P70)
1: 1        Reps
2: 2        Loc [ DOOR_out ]

```

```

; Reset door status after output interval
13: If time is (P92)
    1: 0      Minutes (Seconds --) into a
    2: 5      Interval (same units as above)
    3: 30     Then Do

    14: Z=F x 10^n (P30)
        1: 0.0      F
        2: 00      n, Exponent of 10
        3: 2      Z Loc [ DOOR_out ]

15: End (P95)

; Method #2 =====

16: If time is (P92)
    1: 0      Minutes (Seconds --) into a
    2: 5      Interval (same units as above)
    3: 10     Set Output Flag High (Flag 0)

17: Set Active Storage Area (P80)
    1: 1      Final Storage Area 1
    2: 102    Array ID

18: Histogram (P75)
    1: 1      Reps
    2: 1      No. of Bins
    3: 1      Closed Form
    4: 1      Bin Select Value Loc [ DOORopen1 ]
    5: 0      Frequency Distribution
    6: 0.5    Low Limit
    7: 1.5    High Limit

*Table 2 Program
    02: 0      Execution Interval (seconds)

*Table 3 Subroutines

End Program

```


Appendix B. 25458 DIN-Rail Terminal Kit

B.1 Introduction

The 25458 kit can facilitate wiring when many wires need to be connected to one terminal. The kit contains one 15906 5-inch DIN-Rail Mounting Bracket, two 505 screws, two 6044 grommets, and two 15908 DIN-Rail Stoppers. A complete configuration will also include #15920 Terminal Strips, #15907 End Plates, and #15909 Jumpers. The stoppers, terminal strips, and end plates are mounted onto the DIN Rail bracket. The DIN Rail bracket is mounted to an enclosure backplate using the kit's screws and grommets.

One 15920 terminal strip consists of three spring-loaded "guillotine" terminals that provide connection points for individual wires. Up to 20 of these terminal strips may be fastened to the DIN Rail bracket. The 15907 End Plates separate the terminal strips. The 15909 jumpers are used to electrically connect the terminals. A stopper needs to be on each end of the terminal strip assembly.

B.2 Installation Procedure

1. Mount the 15908 DIN Rail Stoppers, 15920 Terminal Strips, and 15907 End Plates onto the 15906 DIN Rail Bracket (see Figures 1 through 3).

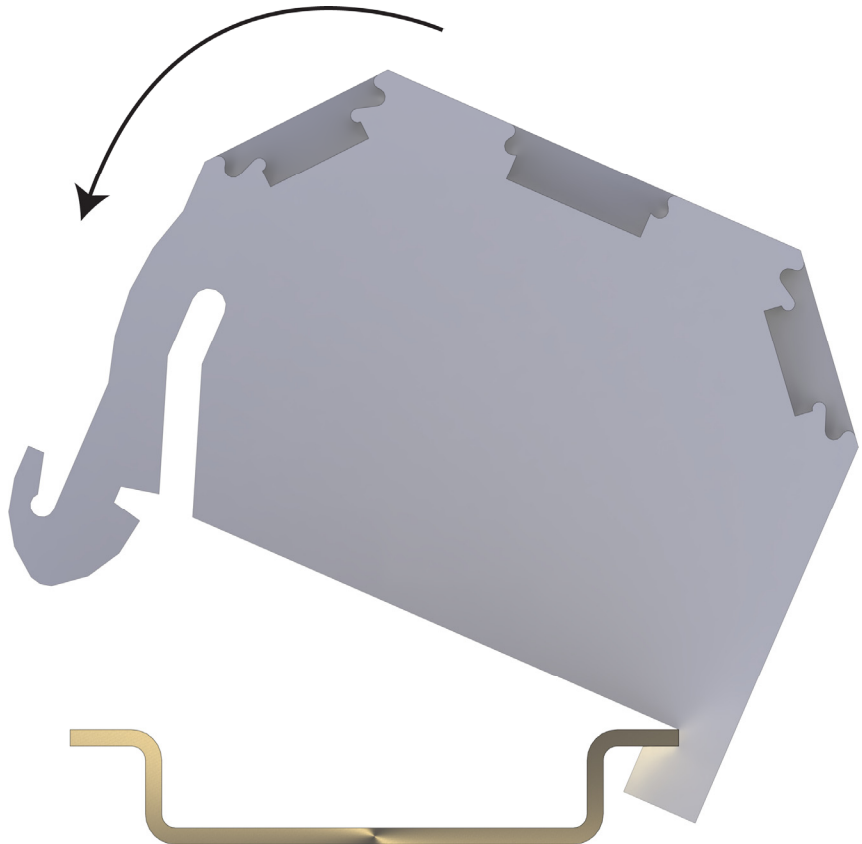


FIGURE B-1. 15908 DIN Rail Stopper Installation

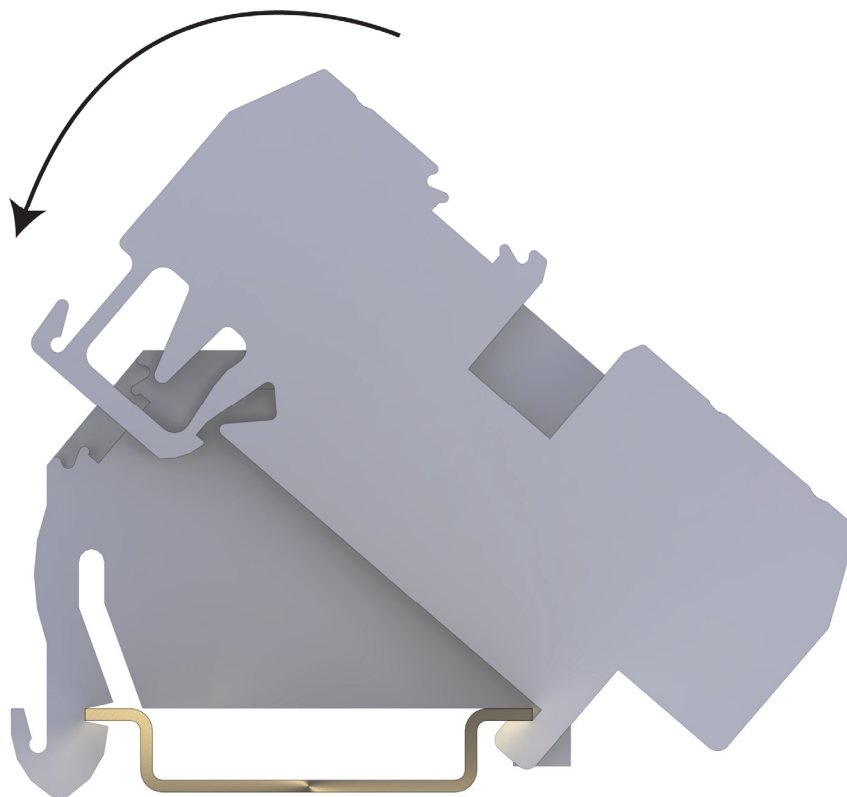


FIGURE B-2. 15920 Terminal Strip Installation

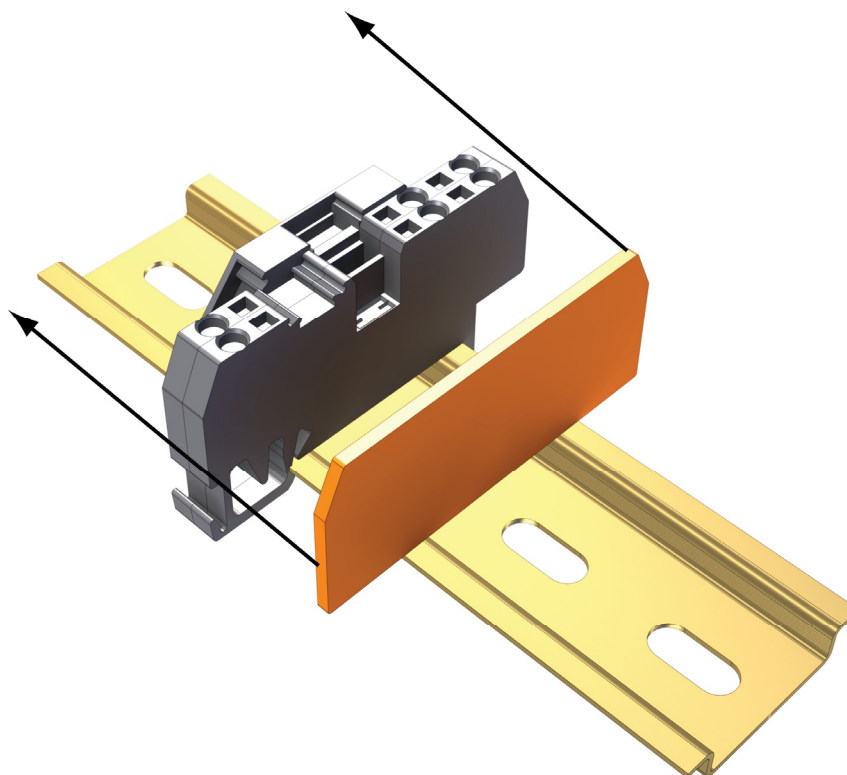


FIGURE B-3. 15907 End Plate Installation

2. Insert the 15909 Jumpers in the terminal strips as shown in Figure 4.

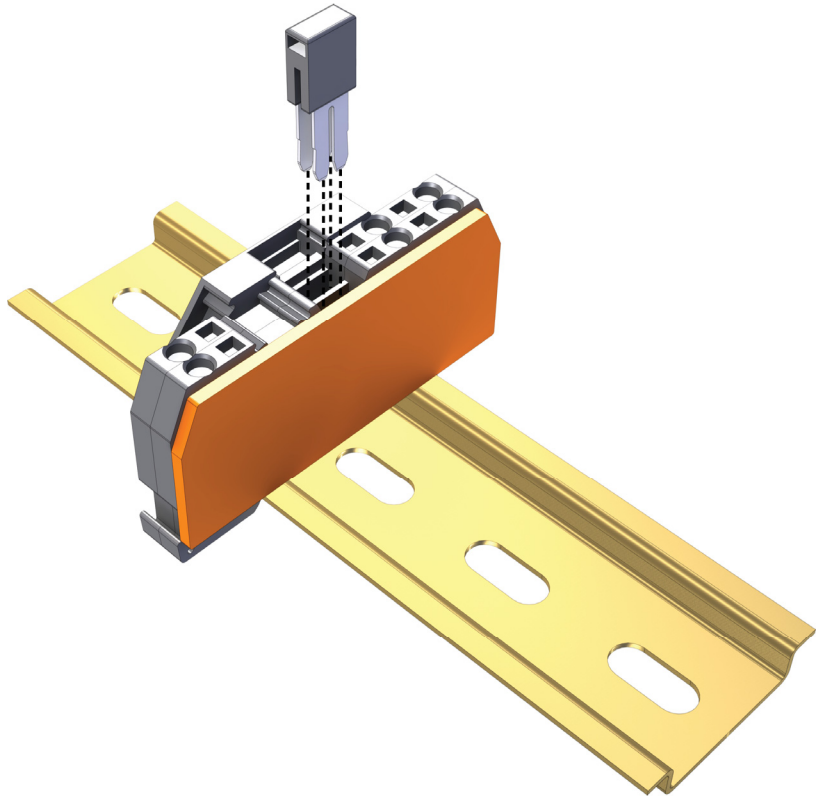


FIGURE B-4. 15909 Jumper Installation

3. Mount the DIN Rail bracket onto the enclosure backplate using two 505 screws and two 6044 grommets (see Figure 5).

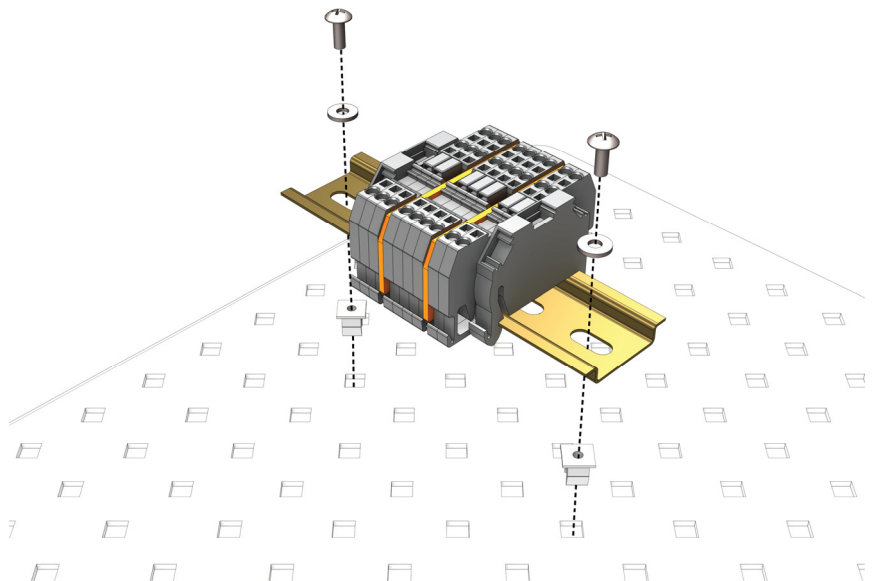


FIGURE B-5. DIN-Rail Bracket Mounted onto an Enclosure Backplate

4. Connect the wires to the terminals (see Figures 6 and 7). The 8125 flat-bladed screwdriver is used to open the terminals' guillotines for wire entry.

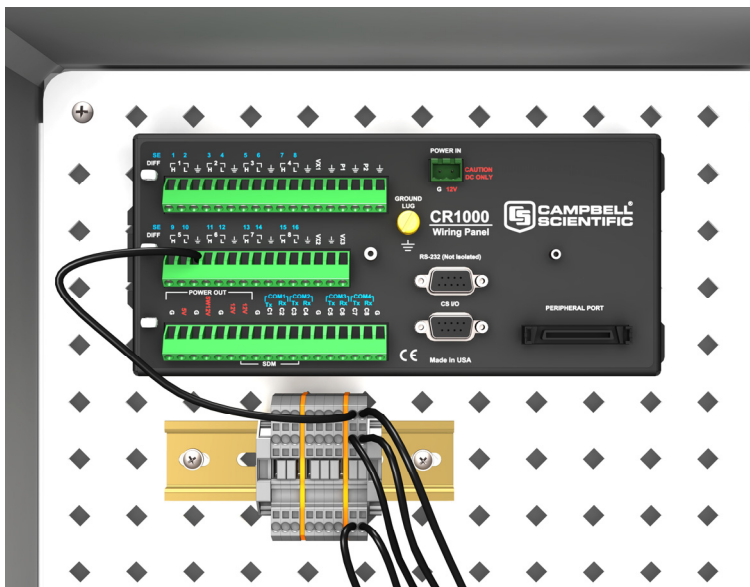


FIGURE B-6. An Installed and Wired 25458 DIN Rail Terminal Kit

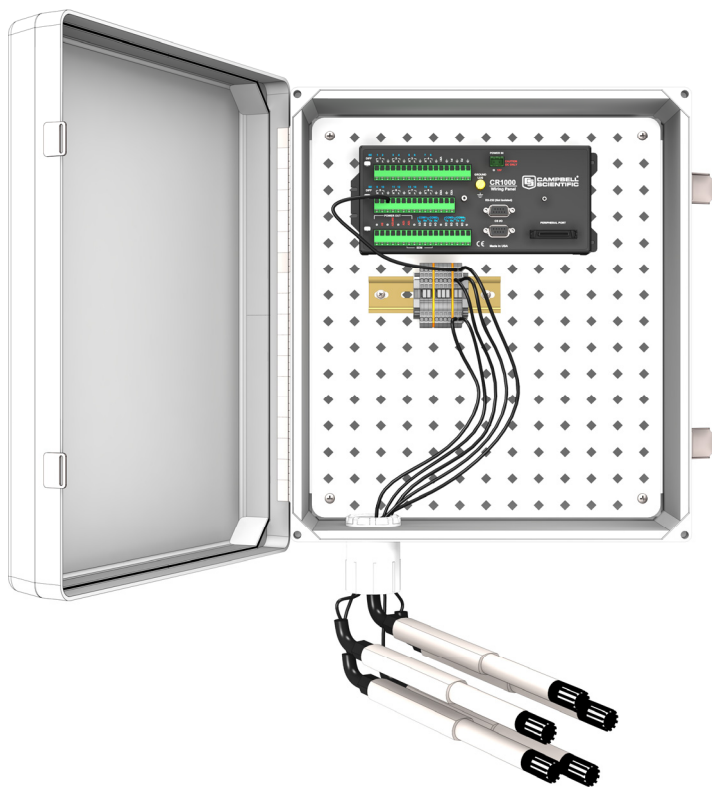


FIGURE B-7. The 25458 DIN Rail Terminal Kit facilitates wiring of multiple HMP45C sensors.

Appendix C. Reusing Desiccant

Because desiccant is inexpensive, most users replace the desiccant instead of reactivating saturated desiccant. However some customers wish to reactivate saturated desiccant. To do this, care must be taken to prevent the desiccant packets from exploding during the reactivation process. This problem is caused by using too rapid of a heating process. If the heating process is too rapid, water vapor is released too quickly causing too much pressure to build up inside the packets so that the packets burst. The following methods will prevent this from happening:

C.1 Recirculating Oven Method

The optimum situation for reactivation is to use a recirculating oven that has a ramping temperature. The desiccant should bake for 16 hours, and the final temperature should be 250°F.

C.2 Standard Oven Method

1. Bake at an oven temperature of 125°F for a couple of hours.
2. Increase the oven temperature to 175°F and bake at this temperature for a couple of hours.
3. Increase the oven temperature to 245° to 250°F and bake at this temperature for 12 hours.

C.3 Baby Food Jar Method

1. Open the desiccant packets and empty the desiccant granules onto a cookie sheet.
2. Bake at 245° to 250°F for 16 hours.
3. Pour the desiccant granules into an empty baby food jar.
4. Place the open jar inside the enclosure.

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